

ENGLISH
★ COURSE ★

THE MAGICIAN

In English

PREP STAGE

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REVEAL YOUR POTENTIAL.”

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PARTS OF SPEECH



Part Of Speech	Definition	تعريف	Example	مثال
Noun / n / اسم	A person, place, thing or idea. شخص / مكان / شيء أو فكرة.		book – teacher – Cairo – happiness	
Pronoun / pn / ضمير	A word used instead of a noun. كلمة تُستخدم بدلاً من الاسم.		I – you – he – she – it – we – they	
Verb / v / فعل	A word that shows an action or a state. كلمة تدل على فعل أو حالة.		play – go – study – is – are – was	
Adjective /adj./ صفة	A word that describes a noun. كلمة تصف الاسم.		quick – good – tall – beautiful – happy	
Adverb / adv. / حال	A word that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb. كلمة تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو حالاً آخر.		quickly – well – very – extremely	
Preposition /prep./ حرف الجر	A word used with a noun or pronoun to show position, time or direction. كلمة تُستخدم مع اسم أو ضمير للتعبير عن مكان أو زمان أو اتجاه.		in – on – at – to – by – for from – of – about – with	
Conjunction /conj./ رابط عطف	A word used to connect words, phrases or sentences. كلمة تُستخدم لربط الكلمات أو العبارات أو الجمل.		and – but – or – because – so although – while	
Interjection كلمة تعجب	A word or phrase used to express strong feeling. كلمة أو عبارة تُستخدم للتعبير عن شعور قوي.		Alas! – Wow! – Oh! – Ouch! – Bravo!	
Article أداة	A word used before a noun to show if it is specific or general. كلمة تأتي قبل الاسم للتحديد إن كان معيناً أو غير معين.		a – an – the	

THE SENTENCE IN ENGLISH

Imperative الجملة الامرية

تُستخدم لإعطاء أمر أو طلب.
تبدأ **بالفعل** (مجرد).



أمر مثبت
Open the door.
أمر منفي
Don't be late.

Question الجملة الاستفهامية

تُستخدم لطلب معلومات.
تبدأ أداة استفهام.

أدوات الاستفهام

Wh: What – Where – When – Who – Why – Which – Whose
How: How + صفة / محل
How: How + مساعد فعل (يقول)



Statement الجملة الخيرية

تُستخدم للتعبير عن معلومة أو حقيقة.

subject فاعل
verb فعل
object مفعول به
complement تكملة (اسم / صفة)



تكوين الجملة البسيطة (simple sentence)

Subject + verb + object / Complement

S V O C

أولاً: الفاعل (subject)

الفاعل ممكن أن يكون اسم (مفرد / جمع / عاقل / غير عاقل / مذكر / مؤنث)

- **Mohamed** watches TV. (الفاعل هنا اسم مفرد مذكر)
- **Bassant** is a doctor. (الفاعل هنا مفرد مؤنث)
- **The boys** are playing football. (الفاعل هنا اسم جمع)
- **The cat** eats the fish. (الفاعل هنا مفرد غير عاقل)

ويمكن أن يكون الفاعل ضمير ويكون ضمير فاعل وضمائر الفاعل هي

(I / He / She / It / We / You / They)

- **I** am a doctor.
- **She** is a nurse.
- **They** are children.

ثانياً الفعل (Verb)

الفعل يأتي بعد الفاعل وينقسم الفعل إلى

1. Main verb الفعل الأساسي
2. Helping verb الفعل المساعد

الأفعال المساعدة (Helping verbs)

الفعل المساعد يأتي كجزء من زمن سواء في جملة أو في سؤال وتنقسم الأفعال المساعدة إلى

	مضارع	ماضي
1. verb to be	am / is / are	was / were
2. verb to do	do / does	did
3. verb to have	have / has	had
4. Modal verbs		

1. They are reading English.
2. He has watched TV.
3. She was eating lunch.

الأفعال الناقصة (modal verbs)

هي أفعال ليس لها مصدر وليس لها تصريف ثالث ولا نضع لها (ing) ويأتي بعدها مصدر أو (have + p.p.)

will	would	can	could
shall	should	may	might
have to / has to	had to	must	had to

1. We will travel abroad.
2. He can speak English.
3. You should study hard.



Notes

1. يتم نفي الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة بوضع (not / n't) بعدهم

Affirmative	إثبات	Negative	نفي
1. He <u>is</u> writing the letter.		He <u>isn't</u> writing the letter.	
2. She <u>will</u> cook lunch.		She <u>won't</u> cook lunch.	
3. He <u>has</u> studied English.		He <u>has not</u> studied English.	
4. They were waiting the bus.		They weren't waiting the bus.	
5. Basant can swim in the sea.		Basant can't swim in the sea.	

2. يتم نفي الفعل الأساسي كالآتي

- 1 - إذا جاء فعل بدون اضافات ننفي بكلمة (don't / never)
- 2 - إذا جاء فعل مضاف إليه (s / es / ies) ننفي بكلمة (doesn't / never)
- 3 - إذا جاء فعل ماضي ننفي بكلمة (didn't / never)

Affirmative	إثبات	Negative	نفي
1. They <u>write</u> English		They <u>don't write</u> English. = They <u>never write</u> English.	
2. He <u>writes</u> English.		He <u>doesn't write</u> English. = He <u>never writes</u> English.	
3. He <u>wrote</u> English.		He <u>didn't write</u> English. = He <u>never wrote</u> English.	

1. don't + مصدر = never + مصدر
2. doesn't + مصدر = never + مصدر + s / es / ies
3. didn't + مصدر = never + ماضي بسيط

3. الفعل be / do / have وتصريفاتهم ممكن أن تكون أفعال أساسية أيضا ويكون تصريفهم ومعناهم كالآتي

am / is / are	was / were	been	يكون
have / has	had	had	يتناول / يملك / عنده
do / does	did	done	يفعل / يعمل

1. He is a doctor. (فعل أساسي)
2. He is watching TV. (فعل مساعد)
3. They have their lunch. (فعل أساسي)
4. They have eaten their lunch. (فعل مساعد)

وبالتالي يختلف نفي الفعل على حسب هو فعل مساعد او فعل اساسي

Negative	نفي	Affirmative	إثبات
1. They <u>have</u> eaten their lunch.		They <u>haven't</u> eaten their lunch.	
2. They <u>have</u> their lunch.		They <u>don't have</u> their lunch.	
3. She <u>has</u> got a car.		She <u>hasn't</u> got a car.	
4. She <u>has</u> a car.		She <u>doesn't have</u> a car.	

Exercise

- Change into negative:
1. She has cooked lunch.

.....



2. Ali has lunch.

3. They have played football.

4. They have a ball.



الأفعال الأساسية (Main verbs)

الفعل الأساسي هو أي فعل له مصدر / ماضي / تصريف ثالث / ويضاف له (ing)

مصدر	ماضي	تصريف ثالث	(ing)
play	played	played	play <u>ing</u>
write	wrote	written	writ <u>ing</u>
cut	cut	cut	cutt <u>ing</u>

1. We watch TV.

2. They played computer games.

3. He has written the letter.

4. He is watching a film.

ثالثا المفعول (Object)

المفعول يأتي بعد الفعل ويمكن أن يكون اسم أو ضمير (مفعول) وضمائر المفعول تأتي من الفاعل كالآتي:

فاعل	I	He	She	It	We	You	They
مفعول	me	him	her	it	us	you	them

- I met the tourists.
- She helped them.

Complement (تكملة الجملة)





How to write a paragraph?

الخطوات الأساسية عند الكتابة

- 1 - نترك مسافة في البداية تسمى (indent)
- 2 - نبدأ كل جملة بحرف (capital)
- 3 - في نهاية الجملة نضع نقطة (full stop)

• Notes

- يجب أن تكون الجمل قصيرة كل جملة مكونة من فاعل وفعل ومفعول.
- ← الطريقة الأولى:-
- نحدد العناصر الأساسية التي سوف نكتب عنها مثلاً عند الكتابة عن أسرتك (Your family) نحدد عن من وعن ماذا سوف نكتب.
- عدد الأفراد في الأسرة .
- نتحدث عن الوالدين مثل عمرهم ووظائفهم .
- نتحدث عن الأخوة سواء بنين أو بنات ونكتب عن أعمارهم ووظائفهم أو أمنياتهم.
- نتحدث عن وصف عام للأسرة مثل اسرتنا سعيدة أو كبيرة أو محبوبة وهكذا بشكل عملي .

"My family"

.....

.....

.....

.....

← الطريقة الثانية:-

- هي طريقة الإجابة على الأسئلة لتكوين برأف بشكل صحيح
- هي أن نعطي الطالب مجموعة من الأسئلة حول موضوع ما ويجب عليها بكتابة شكل البرأف كالآتي:

✍ اكتب عن رحلتك الى القاهرة من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة الآتية

1. When did you go to Cairo?
2. How did you go there?
3. Who did you go with?
4. What did you take with you?
5. Which places did you visit?
6. What did you do there?
7. Did you enjoy your time?
8. Do you hope to go again?



"My visit to Cairo"



(Forming questions) تكوين السؤال وأنواعه

1 - يوجد ثلاث أشكال أساسية للسؤال

1- سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد

2- سؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام

3- سؤال التخيير الذي يوجد به كلمة (or)

• أولاً السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد يكون معناه (هل) وتكون الأجوبة — (Yes,) or (No,) ويتكون السؤال كالاتي
.....? فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

Notes

1 - اذا جاء الفعل المساعد فعل ناقص مثل (Will / Can / Should) يكون الفعل الاساسي مصدر بدون اضافات كما في المثال الأول

1. Will he buy a new car?

Yes, he will buy a new car.

No, he won't buy a new car.

2 - اذا جاء الفعل المساعد (Have / Has / Had) يكون الفعل الاساسي تصريف ثالث للفعل (P.P.) كما في المثال الثاني

2. Have they watched TV?

Yes, they have watched TV.

No, they haven't watched TV.

3 - اذا جاء الفعل المساعد (Am / Is / Are / Was / Were) يكون الفعل الاساسي فعل مضاف له (ing) كما في المثال الثالث والرابع

3. Is she cooking lunch?

Yes, she is cooking lunch.

No, she isn't cooking lunch.

4. Was Ali reading the book?

Yes, he was reading the book.

No, he wasn't reading the book.

4 - اذا بدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد (Do / Does / Did) يكون الفعل الاساسي مصدر بدون اضافات كما في المثال الخامس والسادس والسابع مع ملاحظة أنه عند الاجابة — (Yes) يتم حذف كل من (Do / Does / Did) كالاتي
- اذا حذفنا (Do) يعود الفعل في المصدر كما هو كالاتي

Do you write English?

Yes, I write English.

- اذا حذفنا (Does) يعود الفعل مصدر + (s / es / ies) كالاتي

Does he write English?

Yes, he writes English.

- اذا حذفنا (Did) نحول الفعل الى ماضي بسيط كالاتي

Did they write English?

Yes, they wrote English.



Exercise

1- Sayed : Have you visited Aswan?
Ali :

2- Ayda : Can you speak English?
Fatma :



3- Ramy : Do you like fish?
Wael :

4- Basant : Did they spend money on clothes?
Mido :

5- Abdou : Has she written the letters?
Mazin :

6- Mohamed : Does Ayman play tennis?
Dina :

7- Hany : Are you doing homework?
Wael :



8- Ehab : Was she washing the dishes?
Ramy :

9- Wael : Will you travel abroad?
Atef :

10- Sameh : Do you want a pen?
Sila :

1

Wh- Questions



• يجب أن نعرف جيداً طريقة تكوين السؤال وهي :

→ علامة استفهام + تكملة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام

1- كلمات الاستفهام :

Question word	الاستخدام	المعنى
 Who	للسؤال عن الناس (العاقل)	من
 Why	للسؤال عن السبب	لماذا
 What	للسؤال عن الأشياء	ما / ماذا
 Where	للسؤال عن الأماكن	أين
 When	للسؤال عن الزمن	متى
 Whose	للسؤال عن صاحب أو مالك الشيء	لمن
 Which	للتعريف بين (2) من الناس أو الأشياء أو الحيوانات	أي
 How	للسؤال عن الموصفات و الصحة و الكيفية	كيف
 How long	للسؤال عن طول المدة / طول شيء	طول المدة / طول شيء
 How often	للسؤال عن عدد المرات	كم عدد المرات
 How much	للسؤال عن ثمن الشيء / كمية الشيء	كم الثمن / كم الكمية
 How old	للسؤال عن عمر الناس أو الأشياء	كم العمر
 How many	للسؤال عن عدد الناس أو الأشياء	كم العدد
 How tall	للسؤال عن طول الناس والأشجار والأبراج	كم طول
 How high	للسؤال عن ارتفاع الأشياء (مبني - سيارة)	كم ارتفاع
 How heavy	للسؤال عن الوزن	ما وزن
 What kind	للسؤال عن النوع (شخص أو شيء)	ما نوع
 What time	للسؤال عن الوقت	ما الوقت
 What colour	للسؤال عن لون الأشياء	ما لون

2- الأفعال المساعدة و الناقصة :



V. to be (am – is – are) مضارع (was – were) ماضي

V. to do (do – does – did)

V. to have (has – have – had)

Modal Verbs can / could / may / might / will / would / shall / should / must ...

- إذا وجد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص في الجملة (الإجابة) تستخدمه كفعل مساعد في السؤال.
- إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد أو ناقص صريح في الجملة تستخدم **do / does / did** حسب الزمن.



(do)

إذا كان الفعل مصدر بدون إضافات

(did)

إذا كان الفعل ماضي

(does)

إذا كان الفعل مضافاً له حرف s

MAGIC TIP

تأكد دائماً من وضع أداة الاستفهام في أول السؤال قبل أي كلمة أخرى.



EXAM FOCUS

اختر أداة الاستفهام المناسبة حسب المطلوب في السؤال (شخص - مكان - زمن - سبب).



COMMON MISTAKES

لا تنسى علامة الاستفهام (؟) في نهاية كل سؤال.



REMEMBER

التدريب المستمر على تكوين الأسئلة سيجعلك تتقنها بسهولة وسرعة في الامتحان.

★ Examples

1. Ali is eating pizza.



→ What is Ali eating?



What

في المثال السابق ، نريد أن نسال عن شيء. لذلك استخدمنا (What) ثم الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة (is) ثم الفعل.
لاحظ أننا نحذف الشيء الذي نسال عنه من السؤال (pizza)

أجب بنفسك

- 1 Mohamed is reading a book. ?
- 2 They are watching TV now. ?
- 3 Jana likes fish with rice. ?

2. I am travelling to Paris next Friday.



When / Where

هنا يمكن أن نسال عن المكان أو الزمن:

- للسؤال عن الزمن نستخدم **When** ثم الفعل المساعد **are**
→ When are you travelling to Paris?
- للسؤال عن المكان نستخدم **Where** ثم الفعل المساعد **are**
→ Where are you travelling next Friday?

أجب بنفسك

- 1 Mohamed was at the club yesterday. ?
- 2 They will travel to England next year. ?
- 3 They were watching TV at 6.00 yesterday. ?

3. I visited Ali yesterday.



Who

هنا يمكن أن نسال عن الفاعل أو المفعول بـ (Who).

- اذا سألنا عن **الفاعل** نحذف الفاعل فقط و نضع **Who** بدون استخدام فعل مساعد.
→ Who visited Ali yesterday?
- اذا سألنا عن **المفعول** **Ali** نبدأ بـ **Who** وبعدها فعل مساعد **did** ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل.
→ Who did you visit yesterday?

10. This dress is 200 pounds.

أما إذا كان السؤال عن السعر



How much

How much + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل ؟

→ How much is this dress?

أجب بنفسك

- 1 This shirt costs 100 pounds. ?
- 2 I bought two kilos of rice yesterday. ?
- 3 The bag is 150 pounds. ?

11. He weighs 80 kilograms.

للسؤال عن الوزن



How heavy

How heavy + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل ؟

→ How heavy does he weigh?

Or

→ How heavy is he?

و نفس الشيء مع ادوات استفهام مثل ...

How old / How tall / How wide / How deep / How long / How big or How + adjective

أجب بنفسك

- 1 The river Nile is 6650 kilometres long. ?
- 2 My brother is 20 years old. ?
- 3 This bag is 50 centimetres wide. ?
- 4 Mohamed Salah is 175 cm tall. ?
- 5 Mount Everest is 8,850 metres high. ?
- 6 The Suez Canal is about 24 metres deep. ?

12. Abu Bakr was a kind man.

للسؤال عن النوع ...



What kind

What kind(s) of + اسم + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل ؟

→ What kind of man was Abu Bakr?

Or

→ What kind of person was Abu Bakr?

أجب بنفسك

- 1 I like reading short stories. ?
- 2 Mona likes doing water activities. ?

Important questions

1	What is your name?	ما اسمك؟
2	How old are you?	كم عمرك؟
3	What is your favourite.....?	ما هو.....المفضل؟
4	How much is /are? How much does + شيء + cost.....?	كم سعر؟
5	What price is / are.....?	كم سعر / ثمن.....؟
6	What colour is it?	مالون؟
7	What is your nationality?	ماهي جنسيتك؟
8	What size is the?	ماحجم / مقاس...؟

Notes

1 نحذف كلمة الاستفهام

2 اذا جاءت (do / does / did) يتم حذفهم واذا جاء أي فعل مساعد آخر يعود في الاجابة

3 نبدأ الاجابة بالفاعل ثم الفعل ثم اجابة كلمة الاستفهام

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Where</u> will they travel? | ➤ They will travel <u>to Aswan</u> . |
| 2. <u>How long</u> has she studied English? | ➤ She has studied English <u>for 10 years</u> . |
| 3. <u>What</u> is she cooking? | ➤ She is cooking <u>lunch</u> . |
| 4. <u>Why</u> was he late? | ➤ He was late <u>because</u> he missed the bus. |

Exercise

- Where do you come from?
.....
- When did he write the letter?
.....
- How will you travel?
.....
- Why were you sad?
.....
-?
I have waited for 2 hours.
-?
I met my friend Ali.
-?
My favourite subject is English.
-?
The book is 30 pounds.
-?
She cooks food in the morning.



10.?

He arrived late because he was lazy.

- ثالثا : سؤال التخيير هو الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد ويكون به كلمة (or) والاجابة هنا تكون اختيار واحد من الاثنين
.....or.....? فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Will you buy a mobile or tablet? | ➤ I will buy a mobile. |
| 2. Have you got a flat or house? | ➤ I have got a flat. |
| 3. Do you like fish or meat? | ➤ I like fish. |
| 4. Does she cook food or play tennis? | ➤ She plays tennis. |
- Will you buy a mobile or tablet?

.....

Did you visit Aswan or Luxor?

.....

General conversations

Restaurant	في المطعم
- How can I help you?	I want to have.....
- What would you like to eat?	I'd like to eat.....
- What would you like to drink?	I'd like some.....
Train station	محطة القطار
- How can I help you?	- I want to book a ticket.
- Single or return ticket?	- Single, please.
- How much is the ticket?	- It is 50 pounds.
- Which platform does the train leave from?	- It leaves from platform 5.
Hospital / clinic	مستشفى / عيادة
- What is the matter / wrong?	- I have a stomachache
- How long have you been ill?	- I have been ill for 2 days
- Is it serious?	- No, it isn't.
- How often should I take the medicine?	- You should take it twice a day.
Airport	المطار
- Where are you from?	- I am from England.
- How long will you stay in Egypt?	- I will stay for 2 weeks.
- Have you visited Egypt before?	- Yes, I have.
- Which places will you visit?	- I will visit the Pyramids and Luxor.
Clothes shop	محل ملابس
- How can I help you?	- I want to buy a dress.
- What colour would you like?	- I'd like it blue.
- What size do you prefer?	- It is large.
- How much is it?	- It is 150 pounds.

Examples

1. Complete the following dialogue: *Hager is asking Jana some questions.*

Hager : Can I ask you some questions?
 Jana : Sure.
 Hager : (1) do you do in the afternoon?
 Jana : I play games in the afternoon.
 Hager : When do you (2) ?
 Jana : I go swimming at 4 o'clock.
 Hager : What do you do (3) Saturdays?
 Jana : I sometimes (4) music.
 Hager : Do you like (5) volleyball?
 Jana : Yes, I do.

لاحظ التكملة هنا
بكلمة واحدة

2. Complete the following dialogue: *Hany is asking Tamer about his family.*

Hany : Can I ask you some questions?
 Tamer : (1)
 Hany : What's your father's (2) ?
 Tamer : He's called Mohamed.
 Hany : (3) is he?
 Tamer : He's 42.
 Hany : What does your mother do?
 Tamer : She is a (4) in a big school.
 Hany : Do you have any (5) ?
 Tamer : Yes, I have two cousins.

لاحظ التكملة هنا
بكلمة أو كلمتين

3. Complete the following dialogue: *Dalida is asking Reem about her cousin.*

Dalida : This is a photo of my cousin.
 Reem : (1) ?
 Dalida : It's Fares.
 Reem : (2) ?
 Dalida : He's 14.
 Reem : Where does he live?
 Dalida : (3)
 Reem : What food does he like?
 Dalida : (4)
 Reem : (5) ?
 Dalida : He likes basketball.

لاحظ التكملة هنا
بجملية كاملة أو سؤال كامل

4. Complete the following dialogue: *Hana is asking Nadia about her hobbies.*

Hana : Hello, Nadia.
 Nadia : (1)
 Hana : (2) ?
 Nadia : I like doing sports. I play tennis on Tuesdays.
 Hana : (3) ?
 Nadia : In the club.
 Hana : Who do you play it with?
 Nadia : (4)
 Hana : Do you have any other hobbies?
 Nadia : (5) I like reading.



5. Complete the following dialogue: Menna is asking Dalia some questions about herself.

Menna : What's your name?
 Dalia : (1)
 Menna : (2) ?
 Dalia : I live with my father, mother and two sisters.
 Menna : (3) ?
 Dalia : I go to El-Salam prep school.
 Menna : What's your favourite subject?
 Dalia : (4) , but I am not good at drawing or painting.
 Menna : What is your favourite hobby?
 Dalia : (5) I go to the library twice a week.

6. Complete the following dialogue: Mariam is talking to Badr about gymnastics.

Mariam: Do you know anything about gymnastics?
 Badr : (1) It's a difficult sport.
 Mariam: (2) ?
 Badr : Because you must train for five or six hours a day.
 Mariam: What should gymnasts do to achieve their dreams?
 Badr : (3)
 Mariam: Do you know Habiba Marzouk?
 Badr : Yes, I do. She is a (4)
 Mariam: (5) ?
 Badr : She wants to go to the Olympics.



7. Complete the following dialogue: Mazin is talking to Ahmed about school.

Mazin : Hi, Ahmed. How are you?
 Ahmed : (1)
 Mazin : (2) ?
 Ahmed : My favourite day of the week is Monday.
 Mazin : (3) ?
 Ahmed : Because I have art and P.E.
 Mazin : What's your favourite subject?
 Ahmed : (4)
 Mazin : Where do you have science at school?
 Ahmed : (5)



8. Complete the following dialogue: Sally and Rital are talking about school.

Sally : How do you go to school, Huda?
 Rital : My dad drives me to school every day. (1) ?
 Sally : (2)
 Rital : Why do you usually go there by bus?
 Sally : (3)
 Rital : (4) ?
 Sally : It takes me 30 minutes to go to school.
 Rital : Which is better to go to school in the car or on the bus?
 Sally : (5)
 Rital : I agree with you. Cars are faster.

How to answer the passage?

عشان نحل سؤال القطعة بشكل صحيح

- 1 - الاول نقرأ القطعة مرة سريعة .
 - 2 - نقرأ القطعة ونحط خط تحت الكلمات الهامة والغريبة .
 - 3 - نركز على الأشياء البارزة في القطعة زي الروابط / الأماكن / التواريخ / الأسباب الأشخاص وهكذا .
 - 4 - نقرأ الأسئلة عامة الأول لمعرفة المحتوى .
 - 5 - نحدد معنى كل سؤال ونحدد اجابته من القطعة لو جاي بشكل مباشر ولو جاي بشكل غير مباشر يبقى من المعنى العام للقطعة .
- أسئلة متكررة فى سؤال القطع

1. Give a suitable title to the passage. / The main idea

◀ ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة

2. Summarize the passage / the first / second / last paragraph

◀ لخص القطعة أو البراجراف الأول أو الثاني أو الأخير

3. What does the underline word / pronoun refer to?

◀ لأي شيء تشير الكلمة أو الضمير الذي تحته خط

4. Find a word in the passage that mean.....

◀ هات كلمة من القطعة لها نفس معنى

5. What do you learn from the passage? What is the moral?

◀ ماذا تتعلم من القطعة أو ماهو المغزى؟

Exercise

Read the passage and answer the questions:

There was an old man. He was a salt seller. He used to carry the salt bag on his donkey to the market every day. On the way they had to cross a stream. One day the donkey suddenly fell down the stream and the salt bag also fell into the water. The salt dissolved in the water, so the bag became very light to carry. The donkey was happy. Then the donkey started to play the same trick every day. The salt seller came to understand the trick and decided to teach a lesson to it. The next day he put a cotton bag on the donkey. Again it played the same trick hoping that the cotton bag would be still become lighter. But the wet cotton became very heavy to carry and the donkey suffered. It learnt a lesson. It didn't play the trick anymore after that day, and the seller was happy.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The underlined word "it" refers to.....

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| a. the old man | b. salt | c. cotton | d. the donkey |
|----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|

2. The old man took the salt to the.....to sell it.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a. market | b. studio | c. cinema | d. stream |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

3. When the cotton bag fell into the water, it became.....

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| a. new | b. old | c. heavy | d. light |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|

B. Answer the following questions:

4. What did the old man sell?

.....

5. How did the man carry his goods?

.....

لا داعي للتصفيق



6. Who is more intelligent the man or the donkey?

.....

Read the following text, then answer the questions:

Greed is one of the worst qualities. It leads to losing everything. Once there was a dog who wandered in the streets night and day. He was looking for food. One day, he found a big juicy bone. He was very happy. He grabbed it between his mouth and decided to go home. On his way home, he crossed a river. When he looked at the water, He saw himself. He thought it was another dog with a bone. He wanted that bone for himself too. When he opened his mouth, the bone fell into the river and sank. That night, he went home hungry. This story teaches us that if you are greedy, you will lose what you have.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Greed is one of the.....qualities.

a. best b. greatest c. important d. worst

2. When the dog went home, he had.....bones.

a. one b. two c. three d. no

3. If you need more than you need, this means you are.....

a. satisfied b. greedy c. useful d. funny

B. Answer the following questions:

4. What is the moral of the story?

.....

5. What does the underlined pronoun "He" refer to?

.....

6. How many dogs were there in the passage?

.....

Read the following text, then answer the questions:

A farmer said to his wife, "You are lazy. You work slowly. You waste your time." The wife was angry at the words of her husband. She said to her husband, "You are wrong. Stay at home tomorrow. I will go to field. I will do your work there. Will you do my works at home here?" The farmer said happily, "Very well. I will do your works back at home." The wife said, "Milk the cow, feed the chickens and wash the dishes.

The woman went to the field. The farmer stayed back at home. He went to the cow to milk it. He tried to milk the cow, but he couldn't. He received a good kick. He hit his head against the wall. He went to feed the chickens. He forgot to look after his children. The wife returned from the field when it was evening. The farmer looked in shame. He did not find anything wrong with his wife. They lived happily together for a long time.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The farmer.....the cow.

a. killed b. milked c. couldn't milk d. kicked

2. The man thought that his wife was lazy and.....her time.

a. kept b. saved c. wasted d. bought

3. The farmer looked in.....

a. happiness

b. shake

c. shame

d. wave

B. Answer the following questions:

4. Why was the farmer angry with his wife?

.....

5. Who is better the man or the woman?

.....

6. What thing did the farmer forget to do?

.....

قطعه التحدي البطل اللي هيقلها صح

Read the following text, then answer the questions:

One day a queen wanted to see how intelligent her husband was . She stood in front of him at a distance. She held two baskets of flowers in her hands. One was made up of real flowers while the other was made up of plastic flowers. "Which is true? Which is false?" asked the Queen. The king was silent for a while. He saw some bees outside the window. They were sitting on the roses. "Open the window," said the king to a servant. The servant obeyed the order. The bees entered the room through the window. They sat upon the basket of real flowers. Everybody now knew which the real basket of flowers was. The Queen praised the king's wisdom and was proud of him.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The underlined word " She " refers to the.....

a. queen

b. king

c. basket

d. bee

2. The king was really.....

a. unwise

b. silly

c. greedy

d. wise

3. The king was silent for a while. I think he was.....

a. thinking

b. sleeping

c. eating

d. sneezing

B. Answer the following questions:

4. Give a word in the passage that means "roses".

.....

5. What was the queen holding?

.....

6. Were all the flowers real? and why?

.....

Important irregular verbs

Present	المضارع	Past الماضي	التصريف الثالث p.p.
take	يأخذ	took	taken
go	يذهب	went	gone
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يرى	saw	seen
build	يبني	built	built

hear	يسمع	heard	heard
leave	يفار / يرحل	left	left
show	يوضح	showed	shown
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
catch	يلحق / يصطاد	caught	caught
meet	يقابل	met	met
send	يرسل	sent	sent
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي	spent	spent
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
tell	يخبر	told	told
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
come	يأتي	came	come
think	يعتقد	thought	thought
know	يعرف	knew	known
give	يعطي	gave	given
become	يصبح	became	become
write	يكتب	wrote	written
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
win	يفوز	won	won
read	يقرأ	read	read
get	يحصل	got	got
mean	يعني - يقصد	meant	meant
grow	ينمو	grew	grown
find	يجد	found	found
break	يكسر	broken	broke
forgive	يسامح	forgiven	forgave
lead	يؤدي الى	led	led
give	يعطي	given	gave
lose	يخسر	lost	lost
forget	ينسى	forgotten	forgot
know	يعرف	known	knew
set	يحدد - يضبط	set	set



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حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



ملازم اعدادي



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